Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
30 June 2017

2017 session
Agenda item 18 (b)

Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 20 April 2017

[on the recommendation of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2016/45)]

2017/3. United Nations code of conduct on cooperation in combating international tax evasion

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that tax evasion, including tax fraud, is a global problem affecting developed and developing countries,

Considering that, during the past years, the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters has devoted substantial time and effort towards updating the provisions related to exchange of information in the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries, in order to adjust to current conditions,

Considering also that, at its fifth session, the Committee of Experts adopted the code of conduct on cooperation in combating international tax evasion,[1] setting minimum standards of conduct required of Member States regarding the exchange of information,

Welcoming the important role that the Group of 20 has played in the international sphere by supporting and encouraging the development of new initiatives on automatic exchange of information and to tackle tax evasion,

Acknowledging the important role that the multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters can play in facilitating the implementation of automatic exchange of information, and taking advantage of the fact that a number of countries have already signed the Convention, including a growing number of developing countries and several jurisdictions that are covered by way of territorial extension,

Noting that, to tackle tax evasion, including tax fraud, automatic exchange of information has been developed to exchange information about financial accounts held by certain tax residents of a foreign jurisdiction with that jurisdiction's tax authorities,

Considering that a number of countries and jurisdictions are committed to an early adoption of automatic exchange of information,

[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2008, Supplement No. 25* (E/2008/45), annex.

Please recycle

Acknowledging that all information exchanged is subject to the confidentiality rules and other safeguards provided for in the legal instrument pursuant to which it is exchanged, including the purposes for which the information may be used and limiting to whom the information may be disclosed,

Recognizing, however, that automatic exchange of information presents challenges to developed and developing countries that should be adequately addressed by developing the appropriate legal framework, having the necessary information technology and human resources in place, as well as capacity-building, in order to achieve effective and efficient implementation,

Conscious of the need to provide technical assistance and capacity-building to developing countries so that they may reap the benefits of automatic exchange of information,

Emphasizing that nothing in the present resolution affects the rights and obligations of States or their respective spheres of competence,

Decides to adopt the following code of conduct, and invites States to consider adopting the goals and substantive actions set out therein:

United Nations code of conduct on cooperation in combating international tax evasion

I. Goals

The United Nations code of conduct on cooperation in combating international tax evasion has the following goals:

(*a*) To ensure that all States following the present code of conduct, in an effort to combat international tax evasion and avoidance, and to protect their tax bases from non-compliance with their tax laws, provide that high levels of transparency and exchange of information in tax matters are adhered to, in particular, automatic exchange of information;

(*b*) To assist in the development of international norms, practical steps and capacity-building programmes that those States may follow, with a view to preventing and combating international tax evasion and protecting their tax bases from non-compliance with their tax laws.

II. Substantive actions

States following the present code of conduct intend:

(*a*) To effectively exchange information in both criminal and civil tax matters;

(*b*) To have appropriate confidentiality rules for information exchanged and safeguards and limitations that apply to taxpayer information;

(*c*) To endorse the work carried out on automatic exchange of financial account information, including the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax Matters, the so-called Common Reporting Standard;

(*d*) To encourage all countries that have not already done so to consider becoming a party to the multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters;

(*e*) To affirm the need to work within the United Nations, as well as with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, the Group of 20 and

other concerned multilateral bodies and relevant international organizations, in order to help developing countries and countries with economies in transition to identify their needs for capacity-building and technical assistance on automatic exchange of information, including on addressing confidentiality issues;

(*f*) To also affirm the need to conduct technical meetings, seminars and other capacity-building or technical assistance events on automatic exchange of information, including confidentiality, for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with the involvement of concerned multilateral bodies and relevant international organizations.

The substantive actions are intended to be taken by means of two broad types:

1. Unilateral means: the national implementation of automatic exchange of information may necessitate that countries amend their domestic legislation and practices and develop necessary administrative resources and information technology infrastructure;

2. Bilateral or, as appropriate, multilateral means, including regional approaches: the principles of transparency and effective exchange of information will generally be implemented through international cooperation (capacity-building), bilateral or multilateral arrangements in order to exchange information automatically, including by implementing the substance of article 26 and the accompanying commentary of the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries, as finalized by the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters.

21st plenary meeting
20 April 2017

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
7 July 2017

2017 session
Agenda item 18 (*k*)

Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 20 April 2017

[*on the recommendation of the United Nations Forum on Forests (E/2017/10)*]

2017/4. United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and quadrennial programme of work of the United Nations Forum on Forests for the period 2017–2020

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2015/33 of 22 July 2015, in which it decided that the United Nations Forum on Forests should develop a concise strategic plan for the period 2017–2030 to serve as a strategic framework to enhance the coherence of and guide and focus the work of the international arrangement on forests and its components, and that it should consider proposals on the replacement of the reference to the Millennium Development Goals in paragraph 1 (*b*) of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests[1] with an appropriate reference to the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, and on the strategic plan for the period 2017–2030,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 70/199 of 22 December 2015, in which the Assembly renamed the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests as the United Nations forest instrument,

1. *Approves* the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 contained in annex I to the present resolution, and recommends to the General Assembly its adoption prior to the twelfth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests;

2. *Also approves* the quadrennial programme of work of the Forum for the period 2017–2020 contained in annex II to the present resolution;

3. *Recommends* that the General Assembly amend the reference to the Millennium Development Goals in paragraph 1 (*b*) of the United Nations forest instrument[2] to read: "To enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[3] and the Sustainable Development Goals".

21st plenary meeting
20 April 2017

[1] General Assembly resolution 62/98, annex.

[2] See General Assembly resolutions 62/98 and 70/199.

[3] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

17-10602 (E)

Please recycle

Annex I

United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030

I. Introduction

A. Vision and mission

1. Forests are among the world's most productive land-based ecosystems and are essential to life on Earth. The United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 provides a global framework for action at all levels to sustainably manage all types of forests and trees outside forests, and to halt deforestation and forest degradation. The strategic plan also provides a framework for forest-related contributions to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[4] the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[5] the Convention on Biological Diversity,[6] the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[7] the United Nations forest instrument[8] and other international forest-related instruments, processes, commitments and goals.

2. The strategic plan serves as a reference framework for the forest-related work of the United Nations system and for the fostering of enhanced coherence, collaboration and synergies among United Nations bodies and partners towards the vision and mission set out below. It also serves as a framework to enhance the coherence of and guide and focus the work of the international arrangement on forests and its components.

Shared United Nations vision

3. The shared United Nations vision is of a world in which all types of forests and trees outside forests are sustainably managed, contribute to sustainable development and provide economic, social, environmental and cultural benefits for present and future generations.

Shared United Nations mission

4. The shared United Nations mission is to promote sustainable forest management and the contribution of forests and trees outside forests to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including by strengthening cooperation, coordination, coherence, synergies and political commitment and action at all levels.

B. Importance of forests to people and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

5. Forests cover 30 per cent of the Earth's land area, or nearly 4 billion hectares, and are essential to human well-being, sustainable development and the

[4] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

[5] See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

[7] Ibid., vol. 1954, No. 33480.

[8] The United Nations forest instrument was adopted by the United Nations Forum on Forests and the General Assembly in 2007. It sets out four shared global objectives on forests and 44 national and international policies, measures and actions to implement sustainable forest management and enhance the contribution of forests to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (see General Assembly resolutions 62/98 and 70/199).

health of the planet.[9] An estimated 1.6 billion people, or 25 per cent of the global population, depend on forests for subsistence, livelihood, employment and income generation.

6. Forests provide essential ecosystem services, such as timber, food, fuel, fodder, non-wood products and shelter, as well as contribute to soil and water conservation and clean air. Forests prevent land degradation and desertification and reduce the risk of floods, landslides, avalanches, droughts, dust storms, sandstorms and other natural disasters. Forests are home to an estimated 80 per cent of all terrestrial species. Forests contribute substantially to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to the conservation of biodiversity.

7. When sustainably managed, all types of forests are healthy, productive, resilient and renewable ecosystems, providing essential goods and services to people worldwide. In many regions, forests also have important cultural and spiritual value. As set out in the United Nations forest instrument, "sustainable forest management, as a dynamic and evolving concept, is intended to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental value of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations".

8. The sustainable management of forests and trees outside forests is vital to the integrated implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goal 15, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

9. In recognition of the extraordinary importance of forests to people, the General Assembly, in its resolution 67/200 of 21 December 2012, proclaimed 21 March as the International Day of Forests, which is celebrated around the world each year to raise awareness of and promote action on forest issues.

C. Trends and challenges

10. Despite the crucial contribution of forests to life on Earth and human well-being, deforestation and forest degradation continue in many regions, often in response to the demand for wood, food, fuel and fibre. Many drivers of deforestation lie outside the forest sector and are rooted in wider social and economic issues, including challenges related to reducing poverty, urban development and policies that favour land uses that produce higher and more rapid financial returns, such as agriculture, energy, mining and transportation.

11. Forests are also at risk from illegal or unsustainable logging, unmanaged fires, pollution, dust storms, sandstorms and wind storms, disease, pests, invasive alien species, fragmentation and the impact of climate change, including severe weather events, all of which threaten the health of forests and their ability to function as productive and resilient ecosystems.

12. Continued rapid population growth, as well as rising per capita income, is accelerating the global demand for and consumption of forest products and services and putting pressure on forests. With the world population projected to reach 9.6 billion by 2050, meeting future demand for forest products and services depends

[9] For a glossary of forest-related definitions, see the terms and definitions for the most recent Global Forest Resources Assessment of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (available from www.fao.org/docrep/017/ap862e/ap862e00.pdf).

on urgent action and cross-sectoral policy coordination at all levels to secure sustainable forest management, including forest conservation, restoration and expansion.

13. At the global level, there is a need to reduce fragmentation and enhance coordination among the many international organizations, institutions and instruments addressing forest issues.

14. At the national, local and regional levels, cross-sectoral coordination on forests can be weak, and forest authorities and stakeholders may not be full partners in land use planning and development decisions.

15. The effective implementation of sustainable forest management is critically dependent upon adequate resources, including financing, capacity development and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and, in particular, the need to mobilize increased financial resources, including from innovative sources, for developing countries, including least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition. Implementation of sustainable forest management is also critically dependent upon good governance at all levels.

D. Opportunities for enhanced and value-added action on sustainable forest management

16. The launch of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 comes at a time of unprecedented opportunity for strengthened and decisive action by all actors at all levels, within and beyond the United Nations system, to safeguard the world's forests and their multiple values, functions and benefits, now and in the future.

17. The strategic plan is aimed at building on the momentum provided by the 2015 global milestones represented by the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development[10] and the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

18. The United Nations system can contribute to these initiatives and achieve the vision and mission for forests by advancing a set of global goals and targets in support of the sustainable management of all types of forests and trees outside forests.

E. International arrangement on forests

19. The international arrangement on forests is composed of the United Nations Forum on Forests, a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, and the 197 States members thereof, the secretariat of the Forum, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network and the Trust Fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests. The Forum is the United Nations body mandated to address forest-related issues in an integrated and holistic manner and oversees the implementation of the strategic plan and the United Nations forest instrument, as well as the operation of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network.

[10] General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

20. The work of the Forum is supported by its secretariat, the Trust Fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests. The Collaborative Partnership is a voluntary partnership chaired by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and comprising 14 international organizations with significant programmes on forests.[11] The functions of the Forum, its secretariat and the Partnership are contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/33 of 22 July 2015.

21. The international arrangement on forests involves as partners a variety of international, regional, subregional and non-governmental organizations and processes with forest-related programmes, and recognizes the important role of major groups and other relevant stakeholders at all levels in promoting and achieving sustainable forest management worldwide.

22. The objectives of the international arrangement on forests are:

(*a*) To promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, in particular the implementation of the United Nations forest instrument;

(*b*) To enhance the contribution of all types of forests and trees outside forests to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

(*c*) To enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies on forest-related issues at all levels;

(*d*) To foster international cooperation, including North-South, South-South, North-North and triangular cooperation, as well as public-private partnerships and cross-sectoral cooperation, at all levels;

(*e*) To support efforts to strengthen forest governance frameworks and means of implementation, in accordance with the United Nations forest instrument, in order to achieve sustainable forest management.

II. Global forest goals and targets

23. At the heart of the strategic plan are six global forest goals and 26 associated targets to be achieved by 2030. These goals and targets, set out below, fully encompass and build on the solid foundation provided by the four global objectives on forests included in the United Nations forest instrument.

24. The global forest goals and targets are voluntary and universal. They support the objectives of the international arrangement on forests and are aimed at contributing to progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets,[12] the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and other international forest-related instruments, processes, commitments and goals.

25. The vision, principles and commitments set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provide the context for the global forest goals and targets, which are interconnected and integrate the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable forest management and sustainable development.

---

[11] For a list of member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, see the website of the Partnership (www.cpfweb.org).

[12] See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex, decision X/2, annex.

26. The global forest goals and targets are intended to stimulate and provide a framework for voluntary actions, contributions and enhanced cooperation by countries and international, regional, subregional and non-governmental partners and stakeholders. They also provide a reference for enhanced coherence and collaboration on forests within the United Nations system and among member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, as well as among other forest-related organizations and processes.

27. The global forest goals and targets encompass a wide variety of thematic areas in regard to which voluntary actions, contributions and cooperation are needed to advance their achievement. These thematic areas reflect and encompass the 44 policies, measures and actions set out in the United Nations forest instrument. A non-exhaustive list of indicative thematic areas for action is contained in the appendix to the present document. Indicative thematic areas may correspond to more than one goal.

Global forest goal 1

Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation and contribute to the global effort of addressing climate change

1.1 Forest area is increased by 3 per cent worldwide[13]

1.2 The world's forest carbon stocks are maintained or enhanced

1.3 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

1.4 The resilience and adaptive capacity of all types of forests to natural disasters and the impact of climate change is significantly strengthened worldwide

Goal 1 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, Sustainable Development Goal targets 6.6, 12.2, 13.1, 13.3, 14.2, 15.1–15.4 and 15.8, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 5, 7, 9, 11, 14 and 15

Global forest goal 2

Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people

2.1 Extreme poverty for all forest-dependent people is eradicated

2.2 Increase the access of small-scale forest enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

2.3 The contribution of forests and trees to food security is significantly increased

[13] Based on the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015.

2.4 The contribution of forest industry, other forest-based enterprises and forest ecosystem services to social, economic and environmental development, among other things, is significantly increased

2.5 The contribution of all types of forests to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation is enhanced, taking into account the mandates and ongoing work of relevant conventions and instruments

Goal 2 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, Sustainable Development Goal targets 1.1, 1.4, 2.4, 4.4, 5.a, 6.6, 8.3, 9.3, 12.2, 12.5, 15.6 and 15.c, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 4, 14 and 18

Global forest goal 3

Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests

3.1 The area of forests worldwide designated as protected areas or conserved through other effective area-based conservation measures is significantly increased

3.2 The area of forests under long-term forest management plans is significantly increased

3.3 The proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests is significantly increased

Goal 3 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, Sustainable Development Goal targets 7.2, 12.2, 12.6, 12.7, 14.2, 14.5, 15.2 and 15.4, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 7, 11, 12 and 16

Global forest goal 4

Mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management and strengthen scientific and technical cooperation and partnerships

4.1 Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

4.2 Forest-related financing from all sources at all levels, including public (national, bilateral, multilateral and triangular), private and philanthropic financing, is significantly increased

4.3 North-South, South-South, North-North and triangular cooperation and public-private partnerships on science, technology and innovation in the forest sector are significantly enhanced and increased

4.4 The number of countries that have developed and implemented forest financing strategies and have access to financing from all sources is significantly increased

4.5 The collection, availability and accessibility of forest-related information is improved through, for example, multidisciplinary scientific assessments

Goal 4 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, Sustainable Development Goal targets 12.a, 15.7, 15.a, 15.b, 17.1–17.3, 17.6, 17.7 and 17.16–17.19, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Target 19

Global forest goal 5

Promote governance frameworks to implement sustainable forest management, including through the United Nations forest instrument, and enhance the contribution of forests to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

5.1 The number of countries that have integrated forests into their national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies is significantly increased

5.2 Forest law enforcement and governance are enhanced, including through significantly strengthening national and subnational forest authorities, and illegal logging and associated trade are significantly reduced worldwide

5.3 National and subnational forest-related policies and programmes are coherent, coordinated and complementary across ministries, departments and authorities, consistent with national laws, and engage relevant stakeholders, local communities and indigenous peoples, fully recognizing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples[14]

5.4 Forest-related issues and the forest sector are fully integrated into decision-making processes concerning land use planning and development

Goal 5 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, Sustainable Development Goal targets 1.4, 2.4, 5.a, 15.9, 15.c, 16.3, 16.5–16.7, 16.10 and 17.14, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2 and 3

Global forest goal 6

Enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies on forest-related issues at all levels, including within the United Nations system and across member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, as well as across sectors and relevant stakeholders

6.1 Forest-related programmes within the United Nations system are coherent and complementary and integrate the global forest goals and targets, where appropriate

6.2 Forest-related programmes across member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests are coherent and complementary and together encompass the multiple contributions of forests and the forest sector to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

6.3 Cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation to promote sustainable forest management and halt deforestation and forest degradation are significantly enhanced at all levels

6.4 A greater common understanding of the concept of sustainable forest management is achieved and an associated set of indicators is identified

[14] General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

6.5 The input and involvement of major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the strategic plan and in the work of the Forum, including intersessional work, is strengthened

Goal 6 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, Sustainable Development Goal target 17.14

III. Implementation framework

28. The United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 provides a reference for ambitious and transformational actions by all actors, at all levels, to achieve its global forest goals and targets. An overview of roles and responsibilities and means of implementation is outlined below.

A. Roles and responsibilities

1. Members of the United Nations Forum on Forests

29. The individual and collective actions and commitments of members of the United Nations Forum on Forests are decisive for the successful implementation of the strategic plan and achievement of its global forest goals and targets.

30. Members may, on a voluntary basis, determine their contributions towards achieving the global forest goals and targets, taking into account their national circumstances, policies, priorities, capacities, levels of development and forest conditions.

31. Members may include in their voluntary national contributions, as appropriate, the forest-related contributions they intend to make with regard to other international forest-related commitments and goals, such as the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and actions to address climate change under the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

32. Members may, on a voluntary basis, communicate their progress on the voluntary national contributions to the United Nations Forum on Forests at regular intervals determined by the Forum, in accordance with paragraph 67 of the strategic plan. In order to avoid any additional reporting burden, such voluntary communications on their voluntary national contributions may be part of their voluntary reporting on the strategic plan and the United Nations forest instrument.

33. Members of the Forum, as members of the governing bodies of forest-related international, regional and subregional organizations and processes, as appropriate, are encouraged to promote the integration of the global forest goals and targets into the strategies and programmes of these organizations, processes and instruments, consistent with their mandates and priorities.

2. United Nations Forum on Forests and its secretariat

34. As part of the United Nations system and the international arrangement on forests, the United Nations Forum on Forests, in carrying out its core functions as defined in Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/33, should be guided by the strategic plan. The Forum's quadrennial programmes of work are to reflect its contribution to the global forest goals and targets for each quadrennium.

35. The Forum is the responsible intergovernmental body for follow-up and review of the implementation of the strategic plan, including through providing guidance to the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and ensuring the smooth interplay between its odd- and even-year sessions.

36. The Forum secretariat services and supports the Forum in all matters related to the Forum's quadrennial programmes of work and the strategic plan.

37. The Forum should structure its annual sessions and enhance its intersessional activities to maximize the impact and relevance of its work under the quadrennial programmes of work, including by fostering cross-sectoral exchanges to enhance synergies inside and outside the United Nations.

3. Collaborative Partnership on Forests and its member organizations

38. Member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests play an important role in implementing the strategic plan and are encouraged to integrate relevant global forest goals and targets into their forest-related plans and programmes, where appropriate and consistent with their respective mandates.

39. The Partnership is invited to support the Forum and its members in advancing the global forest goals and targets, including through cooperation and partnership among its members, implementing a joint workplan with the Partnership which is aligned with the Forum's quadrennial programmes of work and identifying collective actions by all or subsets of the Partnership's members, as well as associated resource needs.

40. Members of the Forum are encouraged to support the Partnership workplan as an essential strategy for improving cooperation, synergies and coherence among member organizations of the Partnership. Members of the Forum are also encouraged to provide voluntary financial contributions to support the activities of the Partnership and its member organizations.

4. United Nations system

41. Several United Nations bodies, organizations and specialized agencies not participating in the Collaborative Partnership on Forests address issues that are relevant to forests, such as eradication of poverty in its all forms, gender equality and the empowerment of women, labour standards, small and medium-sized enterprises, scientific and technical cooperation, disaster risk reduction, ecotourism and issues related to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. These bodies, organizations and specialized agencies, within the scope of their mandates, are invited to use the strategic plan as a reference, with a view to building synergies between the global forest goals and targets of the strategic plan and their respective policies and programmes, including their contributions to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

42. Close cooperation with the secretariats of, and the parties to, the Rio conventions,[15] and mutually supportive implementation of their forest-related objectives, is important to achieve the global forest goals and targets.

[15] Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

43. The United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination is also invited to promote the use of the strategic plan as a reference for forest-related work within the United Nations system, where appropriate.

5. Other intergovernmental partners and stakeholders at the international level

44. In addition to under the multilateral environmental agreements that are represented in the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, forest-related activities are undertaken under a number of other multilateral environmental agreements, such as the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat,[16] the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora[17] and the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage,[18] and can make important contributions to the global forest goals and targets. The secretariats of and parties to these agreements are invited to seek opportunities to contribute to the implementation of the strategic plan, where appropriate and consistent with their mandates.

6. Regional and subregional organizations and processes

45. Regional bodies, notably the United Nations regional economic commissions and the regional forestry commissions of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other regional and subregional bodies and processes provide a crucial bridge between international policies and national actions and are important partners in efforts to implement the strategic plan and achieve its global forest goals and targets.

46. The Forum works with regional and subregional bodies and processes to identify ways to contribute to the global forest goals and targets, including by encouraging them to exchange information, enhance cooperation, raise awareness, strengthen stakeholder engagement and build capacity to scale up best practices within and across regions.

47. Regional and subregional bodies and processes, including those within the United Nations system, as well as the criteria and indicator processes, are encouraged to build and strengthen synergies between the strategic plan and their policies and programmes, including in the context of their contributions to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

48. Members are invited to consider strengthening regional and subregional forest policy development, dialogue and coordination to advance the strategic plan.

7. Major groups and other stakeholders

49. The effective implementation of sustainable forest management depends on the contributions of all relevant stakeholders, including forest owners, indigenous peoples, local communities, local authorities, the private sector (including small, medium and large forest-based enterprises), non-governmental organizations, women, children, youth, and scientific, academic and philanthropic organizations at all levels.

---

[16] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 996, No. 14583.

[17] Ibid., vol. 993, No. 14537.

[18] Ibid., vol. 1037, No. 15511.

50. The Forum endeavours to work with major groups and other relevant stakeholders to identify ways to enhance their contributions to the achievement of the global forest goals and targets at all levels and their interactions with the Forum and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, including through networks, advisory groups and other mechanisms, to raise awareness, foster information exchange and dissemination and facilitate coordinated inputs.

51. Major groups and other relevant stakeholders such as private philanthropic organizations, educational and academic entities, volunteer groups and others are encouraged to autonomously establish and maintain effective coordination mechanisms at all levels for interaction and participation in the Forum and other forest-related United Nations bodies.

B. Means of implementation

52. Building on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the strategic plan provides a reference for international cooperation and means of implementation, including finance and capacity-building related to forests, supported by effective institutions, sound policies, legal frameworks, good governance and partnerships at all levels. Recognizing that there is no single solution to address all of the needs in terms of financing for actions to achieve the global forest goals and targets, a combination of actions is required at all levels to mobilize resources, by all stakeholders and from all sources, public and private, domestic and international, bilateral and multilateral.

53. The means of implementation targets under Goal 17 and under each Sustainable Development Goal are key to realizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and are of equal importance with the other Goals and targets. The Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, can be met within the framework of a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, supported by the concrete policies and actions as outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Welcoming the endorsement by the General Assembly of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, it is recognized that full implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda is critical for the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets.

54. Mobilization of and effective use of financial resources, including new and additional resources from all sources and at all levels, is crucial. Public policies and the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, underscored by the principle of national ownership and leadership, are central to our common pursuit of sustainable development.

55. Private business activity, investment and innovation are major drivers of productivity, inclusive economic growth and job creation, and private international capital flows, particularly foreign direct investment, along with a stable international system, are vital complements to national development efforts.

56. International public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources domestically, especially those with the greatest needs and the least ability to mobilize other resources. An important use of international public finance, including official development assistance, is to catalyse additional resource mobilization from other sources, public and private.

57. Philanthropic organizations and foundations, as well as public-private and multi-stakeholder partnerships, also play important roles in the scaling-up of resources for sustainable forest management and the implementation of the strategic plan.

58. In advancing the global forest goals and targets, members are encouraged:

(*a*) To enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism;

(*b*) To promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed;

(*c*) To make full use of the grant and concessional and innovative resources available to them through United Nations system programmes, funds and specialized agencies; national funds and domestic resources; private funding; multilateral, regional and subregional development banks and funding institutions; bilateral development assistance agencies; and funding opportunities provided through foundations and philanthropic organizations.

59. Eligible countries are encouraged to make full use of the international resources available, including through:

(*a*) The Global Environment Facility strategy for sustainable forest management and the focal areas of the Facility on biodiversity, climate change and land degradation, which serve as funding mechanisms for the Rio conventions;

(*b*) The Global Environment Facility strategy and financing for sustainable forest management under the replenishment processes of the Facility, including through harnessing synergies across the focal areas of the Facility in order to reinforce the importance of sustainable forest management for integrating environmental and development aspirations;

(*c*) The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries, activities under the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and the Forest Investment Programme, and the Green Climate Fund.

60. Members are invited to make full use of the potential of innovative funding mechanisms, including payment for ecosystem services schemes and existing mechanisms under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.[19]

61. Effective attainment of the global forest goals and targets also requires the mobilization of the best available scientific and traditional forest-related knowledge. The scientific community, in cooperation with the Forum and its members, is encouraged to support the implementation of the strategic plan, through scientific inputs presented to the Forum. In doing so, the Forum is invited to build upon existing joint initiatives of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and further strengthen these initiatives.

[19] Ibid., *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

1. Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network

62. The Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network of the United Nations Forum on Forests, in close cooperation with members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, contributes to the scaling-up of sustainable forest management by facilitating access by countries to resources to implement the strategic plan and to achieve its global forest goals and targets. To this end, the priorities for the Network are:

(*a*) To promote and assist members in designing national forest financing strategies to mobilize resources for sustainable forest management, including existing national initiatives, within the framework of national forest programmes or other appropriate national frameworks;

(*b*) To assist countries in mobilizing, accessing and enhancing the effective use of existing financial resources from all sources for sustainable forest management, taking into account national policies and strategies;

(*c*) To serve as a clearing house and database on existing, new and emerging financing opportunities and as a tool for sharing lessons learned and best practices from successful projects, building on the Collaborative Partnership on Forests online sourcebook for forest financing;

(*d*) To contribute to the achievement of the global forest goals and targets, as well as priorities contained in the quadrennial programmes of work.

63. Special consideration should be given to the special needs and circumstances of Africa, the least developed countries, countries with low forest cover, countries with high forest cover, countries with medium forest cover and low deforestation, and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, in gaining access to funds.

2. Trust Fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests

64. The Trust Fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests was established in 2001 to finance activities in support of the Forum from voluntary extrabudgetary resources to support its activities. The Trust Fund can be used to support the activities of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network. Members of the Forum are encouraged to provide voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund.

65. The Forum is to monitor and assess the work and performance of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network on a regular basis, including the availability of Trust Fund resources.

IV. Review framework

A. Review of the international arrangement on forests

66. In accordance with section XII of Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/33, the Forum is to conduct in 2024 a midterm review of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests in achieving its objectives, and a final review in 2030. In the context of the midterm review, the Forum could consider:

(*a*) A full range of options, including the adoption of a legally binding instrument on all types of forests, the strengthening of the current arrangement and the continuation of the current arrangement;

(*b*) A full range of financing options, inter alia, the establishment of a voluntary global forest fund, in order to mobilize resources from all sources in support of the sustainable management of all types of forests. This can be further considered, if there is a consensus to do so, at a session of the Forum prior to 2024.

B. Progress in implementing the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030

67. The Forum should assess progress in implementing the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 in the context of its midterm and final reviews of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests, in 2024 and 2030. The assessment should be based on internationally agreed indicators, including relevant Sustainable Development Goal indicators, that are relevant to the global forest goals and targets.

68. The assessment should take into account voluntary national reporting on the implementation of the strategic plan, the United Nations forest instrument, voluntary national contributions and the results of the most recent Global Forest Resources Assessment of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as well as inputs from the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and its member organizations and other partners within and outside the United Nations system, including regional and subregional organizations and relevant stakeholders.

69. To reduce the reporting burden, the Forum is to establish a cycle and format for voluntary national reporting by its members, taking into account the cycle of the Global Forest Resources Assessments and the Sustainable Development Goal review cycle at the global level.

C. Contributing to the follow-up to and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

70. The United Nations Forum on Forests, as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, should contribute to the follow-up to and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, including through the work of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests on global forest indicators, as well as highlight the contribution of forests to the Sustainable Development Goals, to be reviewed in depth at the annual sessions of the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

V. Communication and outreach strategy

71. Communication and outreach are essential components of the strategic plan, which is itself an important communication tool. A communication and outreach strategy should be developed to raise awareness, within and outside the forest sector, of the vital contribution of all types of forests and trees to life on Earth and human well-being. The communication and outreach strategy should draw on the strategic plan, synchronize with the quadrennial programmes of work and consider relevant themes, including those which are relevant to the high-level political forum on sustainable development. Actors at all levels are encouraged to contribute to these efforts.

72. The communication and outreach strategy should raise the awareness of the strategic plan, including through its graphic visualization.

73. The Forum should develop the communication and outreach strategy for the strategic plan. This strategy should identify, inter alia, target audiences, key messages, methods, activities and success criteria.

74. The United Nations system, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and its member organizations and other partners are encouraged to enhance cooperation and synergies on forest-related communication and outreach to increase the impact of their messaging, and to consider joint events and products with national, regional, subregional and non-governmental organizations and processes.

75. The International Day of Forests on 21 March provides a powerful annual event to promote implementation of the strategic plan, and is a platform for individual and collective public outreach activities by all actors on forests at all levels. Members are encouraged to observe this day in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders and to inform the Forum about their activities.

Appendix

Indicative thematic areas for action associated with the global forest goals and targets of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030

The list of indicative thematic areas for action set out below is not exhaustive and is in no particular order.

Global forest goal 1

Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation and contribute to the global effort of addressing climate change

The indicative thematic areas for action are:

(*a*) Reduction in/halting of deforestation

(*b*) Reduction in/halting of forest degradation

(*c*) Maintenance and improvement of forest health

(*d*) Reforestation and afforestation

(*e*) Forest landscape restoration and rehabilitation

(*f*) Natural forest regeneration

(*g*) Contribution of forests to climate change mitigation and adaptation

(*h*) Reduction in/halting of loss of forest biodiversity

(*i*) Mitigating the impact of invasive alien species

(*j*) Mitigating the impact of air pollution

(*k*) Fire control and management

(*l*) The role of forests in preventing land degradation and desertification

(*m*) Combating sandstorms and dust storms

(*n*) Wildlife protection and management

(*o*) Innovative approaches to the sustainable management of natural and planted forests

(*p*) Disaster risk reduction

(*q*) Control of mining activities within and adjacent to forests

(*r*) Mitigating the impact of air, water and soil pollution

Global forest goal 2

Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people

The indicative thematic areas for action are:

(*a*) Contribution of forests to poverty eradication and livelihoods

(*b*) Community/collaborative forest management

(*c*) Value-added forest product production and processing

(*d*) Working conditions and wages of forest workers

(*e*) Competitiveness and diversification of forest products

(*f*) Valuation of forest goods and services

(*g*) Payments for ecosystem services

(*h*) Protective functions of forests (soil and water management)

(*i*) Conservation and sustainable use of genetic diversity of forests and trees outside forests

(*j*) Traditional forest-related knowledge

(*k*) Forest-related education, training and extension

(*l*) Forests and trees in the urban context

(*m*) Sustainable production and consumption of forest products

(*n*) Socioeconomic functions of forests

(*o*) Ecotourism development

(*p*) Importance and characteristics of different forest types (e.g. boreal, temperate, tropical)

(*q*) Agroforestry

(*r*) Research

(*s*) New and innovative forest products

(*t*) The role of women and girls in sustainable forest management

(*u*) Sustainable building materials

Global forest goal 3

Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests

The indicative thematic areas for action are:

(*a*) Management of protected forest areas and networks

(*b*) Enhancing conservation through other effective area-based conservation measures, including by establishing and expanding national parks where appropriate

(*c*) Conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity, including in production forests

(*d*) Sustainable management of forests used for production of wood and non-wood forest products

(*e*) Productive functions of forests

(*f*) Wood for energy and fuelwood, including sustainable use of woody biomass

(*g*) Competitiveness of sustainably managed forest products

(*h*) Market-based tools

(*i*) Incentives for sustainable forest management and other public policy tools

(*j*) Legality verification and traceability of forest products

(*k*) Approaches for reduced-impact logging

(*l*) Application of spatial and land use planning tools

(*m*) The role of indigenous peoples and local communities in sustainable forest management

(*n*) Building markets and infrastructure to promote production and consumption of sustainably managed forest products

(*o*) Conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity

Global forest goal 4

Mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management and strengthen scientific and technical cooperation and partnerships

The indicative thematic areas for action are:

(*a*) Means of implementation to achieve sustainable forest management

(*b*) Funding support for implementation of the United Nations forest instrument

(*c*) International public funding and national budgets

(*d*) Foreign and domestic private sector investment in sustainable forest management and forest-based enterprises

(*e*) Capacity-building to access and mobilize funds for sustainable forest management

(*f*) Expertise in expanding capacity-building in developing countries

(*g*) Public-private partnerships

(*h*) Environmentally sound and innovative forest-based technology and know-how

(*i*) North-South, South-South and triangular technical and scientific cooperation

(*j*) North-North technical and scientific cooperation

(*k*) Efficiency of forest-based industries

(*l*) Forest science-policy interface

(*m*) Best practices and innovative tools

(*n*) Regional and subregional financing sources and mechanisms

(*o*) Programmes and pilots for the implementation of the United Nations forest instrument and strategic plan

Global forest goal 5

Promote governance frameworks to implement sustainable forest management, including through the United Nations forest instrument, and enhance the contribution of forests to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The indicative thematic areas for action are:

(*a*) Cross-sectoral coordination at all levels

(*b*) Integration of forest values into national planning and accounting

(*c*) Enabling environments for investment in sustainable forest management

(*d*) Forest law enforcement, governance and trade

(*e*) Illegal logging and associated trade

(*f*) Forest land tenure and land ownership

(*g*) Gender equality in the forest sector, including empowerment of women and girls

(*h*) Stakeholder engagement at all levels

(*i*) Public involvement in forest decision-making

(*j*) Civil society partnerships

(*k*) The role of research in sustainable forest management

(*l*) Criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management

(*m*) Forest inventories and availability of reliable forest data and statistics

(*n*) National forest inventories and other official forest-related data

(*o*) Legal policy and institutional framework for sustainable forest management

Global forest goal 6

Enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies on forest-related issues at all levels, including within the United Nations system and across member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, as well as across sectors and relevant stakeholders

The indicative thematic areas for action are:

(*a*) Enhanced coherence and reduced fragmentation in global forest governance

(*b*) Coherence, collaboration and cooperation among forest-related programmes and initiatives

(*c*) Joint initiatives and joint programming of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests

(*d*) Collaboration and cooperation between members of the Forum, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and regional and subregional organizations and processes, as well as major groups and other non-governmental stakeholders

(*e*) Harmonized programmes of work and programmes of action at all levels

(*f*) Strengthened and harmonized data collection and reporting cycles and formats

(*g*) Coordination initiatives among criteria and indicator processes

(*h*) Common understanding of sustainable forest management

(*i*) Regional and subregional coordination mechanisms

Annex II

Quadrennial programme of work of the United Nations Forum on Forests for the period 2017–2020

1. The United Nations Forum on Forests carries out its core functions on the basis of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. The Forum's quadrennial programme of work represents its contribution to implementing the strategic plan and sets the agenda for each session of the Forum within the quadrennium.

2. The quadrennial programme of work identifies thematic and operational priorities, priority actions and resource needs.

3. The quadrennial programme of work reflects the linkage between odd-year and even-year sessions of the Forum. As a general rule:

(*a*) Odd-year sessions focus on discussions on implementation and technical advice, including exchange of experiences among members of the Forum, member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, regional and subregional organizations, major groups and other relevant stakeholders, and the science-policy interface. The output of odd-year sessions is a chair's summary report of those discussions, including possible proposals, which is reported to the Forum at its subsequent session in the even-numbered year for further consideration and recommendations;

(*b*) Even-year sessions focus on policy dialogue, development and decision-making, taking into account the discussions and proposals of the previous session. The substantive output of even-year sessions is a concise Forum resolution or decision on the next steps;

(*c*) Odd-year and even-year sessions for a given biennium are thematically linked. Thematic and operational priorities, priority actions and resource needs for each biennium are identified by the Forum on the basis of the global forest goals and targets contained in the strategic plan, taking into account the annual themes and Sustainable Development Goals[20] under review by the high-level political forum on sustainable development;

(*d*) The Forum sessions and their outcomes, as well as intersessional work, should maximize the impact and relevance of the work of the Forum.

[20] See General Assembly resolution 70/1.

4. Intersessional activities, including country-led initiatives and other similar initiatives, can contribute to the quadrennial programmes of work and the implementation of the strategic plan.

5. The twelfth and fourteenth sessions of the Forum will focus on technical advice, and the thirteenth and fifteenth sessions on policy dialogue, development and decision-making (see tables 1 to 4 below).

6. Given that the twelfth session of the Forum, to be held in 2017, is the first session following the adoption of Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/33 on 22 July 2015 and the strategic plan, it is transitional in nature and may take decisions on matters called for in the resolution as needed to facilitate the work of the Forum.

Table 1

Twelfth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, 2017

Priority actions
1. Implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
(*a*) Technical discussion and exchange of experiences on the thematic and operational priorities, priority actions and resource needs for the period 2017–2018, taking into account the review cycle of the high-level political forum on sustainable development during the biennium and the theme of the International Day of Forests
(*b*) Format for voluntary national contributions and voluntary announcement, where appropriate
(*c*) United Nations system-wide contributions to the implementation of the global forest goals and targets
2. Monitoring, assessment and reporting
(*a*) Cycle and format for voluntary national reporting on the implementation of the strategic plan, including the United Nations forest instrument (para. 16 (*c*))[21] and voluntary national contributions
(*b*) Progress on the development of global forest indicators
(*c*) Measures to better synchronize data collection and reduce the reporting burden (para. 16 (*b*))
3. Means of implementation
(*a*) Initial discussions on the guidelines for the operation of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network and the availability of resources (para. 6 (*f*) (iv))
(*b*) Progress on the activities and operation of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network
4. Enhanced cooperation, coordination and engagement on forest-related issues
(*a*) Information on the Collaborative Partnership on Forests workplan and actions to strengthen its operations in support of the strategic plan and the quadrennial programme of work for the period 2017–2020
(*b*) Regional and subregional partners
(*c*) Major groups and other relevant stakeholders

[21] Citations in parentheses refer to the relevant paragraphs of Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/33.

Priority actions
(*d*) Revision of the existing guidelines for country-led initiatives and similar initiatives to enhance their contribution to the work of the Forum (para. 6 (*e*))
(*e*) Communication and outreach activities
(*f*) Information on intersessional activities
5. Emerging issues and challenges
6. Trust Fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests

Table 2

Thirteenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, 2018 (policy session)

Priority actions
1. Implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
(*a*) Policy dialogue on the thematic and operational priorities, priority actions and resource needs for the period 2017–2018, taking into account the review cycle of the high-level political forum on sustainable development during the biennium and the theme of the International Day of Forests
(*b*) Voluntary announcement of voluntary national contributions
(*c*) United Nations system-wide contributions to the implementation of the global forest goals and targets
(*d*) Development of the strategic plan communication and outreach strategy
2. Monitoring, assessment and reporting
(*a*) Progress on the implementation of the strategic plan, including the United Nations forest instrument and voluntary national contributions
(*b*) Progress on the development of global forest indicators
3. Means of implementation
(*a*) Progress on the activities and the operation of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network
(*b*) Guidelines for the operation of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network
(*c*) Measures to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network (para. 14 (*a*))[21]
4. Emerging issues and challenges
5. Trust Fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests
6. Information on intersessional activities
7. Progress in the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/33 (para. 56)

Table 3

Fourteenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, 2019 (implementation and technical advice)

Priority actions
1. Implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
(*a*) Technical discussion and exchange of experiences on the thematic and operational priorities, priority actions and resource needs for the period 2019–2020, taking into account the review cycle of the high-level political forum on sustainable development during the biennium and the theme of the International Day of Forests
(*b*) Voluntary announcement of voluntary national contributions
(*c*) United Nations system-wide contributions to the implementation of the global forest goals and targets
2. Monitoring, assessment and reporting
(*a*) Progress on the implementation of the strategic plan, including the United Nations forest instrument and voluntary national contributions
(*b*) Progress on the development of global forest indicators
3. Means of implementation: progress on activities and the operation of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network, and availability of resources (paras. 6 (*f*) (iii) and (iv))[21]
4. Enhancing global forest policy coherence and a common international understanding of sustainable forest management (para. 6 (*f*) (ii))
5. Enhanced cooperation, coordination and engagement on forest-related issues
(*a*) Activities of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests in support of the strategic plan and the quadrennial programme of work for the period 2017–2020
(*b*) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: implementation of the Paris Agreement
(*c*) Convention on Biological Diversity: Aichi Biodiversity Targets
(*d*) Regional and subregional partners
(*e*) Major groups and other relevant stakeholders
(*f*) Communication and outreach activities
(*g*) Cross-sectoral engagement
(*h*) Information on intersessional activities
6. Emerging issues and challenges
7. Trust Fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests

Table 4

Fifteenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, 2020 (policy session)

Priority actions
1. Implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
(*a*) Policy dialogue on the thematic and operational priorities, priority actions and resource needs for the period 2019–2020, taking into account the review cycle of the high-level political forum on sustainable development during the biennium and the theme of the International Day of Forests
(*b*) Voluntary announcement of voluntary national contributions
(*c*) United Nations system-wide contributions to the implementation of the global forest goals and targets
2. Monitoring, assessment and reporting: progress on the implementation of the strategic plan, including the United Nations forest instrument and voluntary national contributions
3. Means of implementation: availability of resources for the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network (para. 14 (*a*))[21] and its priority actions and resource needs for the quadrennial programme of work for the period 2021–2024
4. Emerging issues and challenges
5. Trust Fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests
6. High-level segment, including forest partnership forum with the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and non-governmental organizations and private sector chief executive officers (para. 6 (*d*))
7. Adoption of the quadrennial programme of work for the period 2021–2024, including consideration of its priority actions and the resources needed

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
28 June 2017

2017 session
Agenda item 20

Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 21 April 2017

[*on a proposal considered in plenary meeting (E/2017/L.18)*]

2017/5. United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 54/228 of 22 December 1999, 55/207 of 20 December 2000, 55/258 of 14 June 2001, 55/278 of 12 July 2001, 58/224 of 23 December 2003 and 60/214 of 22 December 2005,

Recalling also its resolutions 2009/10 of 27 July 2009, 2011/10 of 22 July 2011, 2013/14 of 23 July 2013 and 2015/9 of 9 June 2015,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations System Staff College as an institution for system-wide knowledge management, training and continuous learning for the staff of the United Nations system, in particular in the areas of economic and social development, peace and security and internal management,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 60/214,[1]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

2. *Welcomes* the progress made by the United Nations System Staff College over the past two years in providing high-quality learning and training opportunities to the United Nations system;

3. *Recognizes* the continued efforts of the Staff College to establish itself as a centre of excellence for building the capacity of United Nations staff system-wide and of relevant partners of the United Nations system, and the ability of the Staff College to mainstream the principles of the transformative 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[2] through inter-agency learning, training and knowledge management;

4. *Welcomes* the important role of the Staff College as a catalyst for organizational change and transformation within the United Nations system;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the progress made by the Staff College in developing shared leadership and managerial skills among United Nations staff, thus

[1] E/2017/52.

[2] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

Please recycle

supporting the United Nations system in effectively delivering its mandate according to its values;

6. *Also notes with appreciation* the continued efforts of the Staff College to ensure its sustainability, including through self-generated resources;

7. *Calls upon* all organizations of the United Nations system to make full and effective use of the services provided by the Staff College, to coordinate their learning and training activities with the Staff College and to encourage the participation of their staff in relevant Staff College courses;

8. *Calls upon* the Staff College to further develop management training activities for staff members to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of the United Nations system;

9. *Encourages* Member States to continue to support the Staff College by recognizing its unique inter-agency function and its important role in building the capacity of United Nations staff and of relevant partners of the United Nations system for the effective and efficient delivery of their mandates.

22nd plenary meeting
21 April 2017

United Nations E/RES/2017/6

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
30 June 2017

2017 session
Agenda item 20

Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 21 April 2017

[*on a proposal considered in plenary meeting (E/2017/L.19)*]

2017/6. United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2009/27 of 30 July 2009, 2011/11 of 22 July 2011 and 2013/45 of 26 July 2013,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 62/210 of 19 December 2007 and section I of resolution 64/260 of 29 March 2010,

Acknowledging the progress made by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in the implementation of its strategic framework and the achievements in diverse programmatic fields, including multilateralism, economic development and social inclusion, sustainable development, peace, resilience-building and disaster risk reduction,

Acknowledging also the role that the Institute has been playing in strengthening its efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[1] through training and related capacity-building activities, including efforts to help national partners to mainstream the 2030 Agenda through policies, programmes and plans, to monitor and evaluate progress and to develop statistical capacities to support improved data availability, with a focus on developing countries, in particular countries in Africa, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States,

Acknowledging further the leadership role that the Institute has been playing over the past 15 years in supporting the international humanitarian and development communities with improved access to information for decision-making and operational coordination in the field through its Operational Satellite Applications Programme,

Encouraged by the growth in beneficiary outreach since 2014 through increased training and knowledge-sharing events, in particular with regard to peacekeeping and climate change,

Noting the continued stable overall financial situation of the Institute and the increase in its budget that was approved by the Board of Trustees, and expressing its

[1] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

17-10604 (E)

Please recycle

appreciation to Governments and other strategic partners that have made or pledged voluntary contributions to the Institute,

Welcoming the efforts of the Institute to align its 2018–2021 strategic framework with the 2030 Agenda and to increase efforts to meet the learning and other capacity needs of countries in special situations,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Encourages* the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to continue to respond to learning and other capacity needs in accordance with its mandate and the outcomes of relevant international conferences, and to continue to align and harmonize its activity with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[1] and ongoing reforms of the United Nations development system, including the finalization of its 2018–2021 strategic framework with a view to enhancing its effectiveness, efficiency and coherence;

3. *Also encourages* the Institute to continue to respond to requests, including from United Nations entities, for maps derived from satellite imagery and reports to support the humanitarian and development community;

4. *Renews its appeal* to Member States to provide voluntary non-earmarked contributions to the Institute;

5. *Encourages* all donors in a position to do so to strengthen their support to the Institute to enhance its capacity-building activities, in particular in the developing countries;

6. *Encourages* the Institute to continue to build and strengthen partnerships with all stakeholders, including United Nations system entities, the business sector, academia and civil society;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council in 2019 on the implementation of the present resolution.

22nd plenary meeting
21 April 2017

---

[2] E/2017/48.

United Nations E/RES/2017/7

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
3 July 2017

2017 session
Agenda item 18 (*c*)

Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 7 June 2017

[*on the recommendation of the Statistical Commission (E/2017/24)*]

2017/7. Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, by which the Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Reaffirming also the pledge that no one will be left behind in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, that the 2030 Agenda is people-centred, universal and transformative, that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental – and that it is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity that also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom, to be implemented by all countries and stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, and reaffirming further all the principles recognized in the Agenda and that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development,

Recalling that, in its resolution 70/1, the General Assembly decided that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets will be followed up and reviewed using a set of global indicators developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators,

Recalling also that, in the same resolution, the General Assembly agreed that the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the high-level political forum on sustainable development will be informed by an annual progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals to be prepared by the Secretary-General in cooperation with the United Nations system, based on the global indicator framework, as agreed by the Statistical Commission,

Emphasizing the need for quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind,

Reaffirming the need for the strengthening of national data systems and evaluation programmes in developing countries,

17-10605 (E)

Please recycle

Recalling General Assembly resolution 68/261 of 29 January 2014, by which the Assembly endorsed the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and in which the Assembly stressed that, in order to be effective, the fundamental values and principles that govern statistical work have to be guaranteed by legal and institutional frameworks and be respected at all political levels and by all stakeholders in national statistical systems,

Recalling also its resolution 2006/6 of 24 July 2006, in which it called upon the United Nations system, including the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the regional commissions and international agencies, to support national efforts in building and strengthening national statistical capacity, in particular that of developing countries, and called upon all international agencies to improve the coverage, transparency and reporting on all indicators, including through avoiding imputation unless specific country data are available for reliable imputations following consultations with concerned countries and through transparent methodologies,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015, by which the Assembly endorsed the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, in which Member States indicated that they will seek to increase and use high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by sex, age, geography, income, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and other characteristics relevant in national contexts,

Recalling that, in the same resolution, Member States indicated that they will enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, for that purpose and provide international cooperation, including through technical and financial support, to further strengthen the capacity of national statistical authorities and bureaux,

1. *Adopts* the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[1] developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, as annexed to the present resolution and agreed upon by the Statistical Commission at its forty-eighth session, held from 7 to 10 March 2017, as a voluntary and country-led instrument that includes the initial set of indicators to be refined annually and reviewed comprehensively by the Commission at its fifty-first session, to be held in 2020, and its fifty-sixth session, to be held in 2025, and will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels, which will be developed by Member States;

2. *Requests* the Statistical Commission to coordinate the substantive and technical work to develop international statistical standards, methods and guidelines, where necessary, to fully implement the global indicator framework to follow up and review the Sustainable Development Goals and targets;

3. *Also requests* the Statistical Commission, through the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, to further refine and improve the global indicator framework in order to address coverage, alignment with targets, definition of terms and development of metadata and to facilitate its implementation, including through the periodic review of new methodologies and data as they become available;

[1] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to maintain the Sustainable Development Goals global indicator database to inform the yearly progress report on the Goals and to ensure transparency on the data, statistics and metadata presented on countries and used for the regional and global aggregates;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to facilitate collaboration between national statistical systems and the relevant international and regional organizations to enhance data reporting channels and ensure the harmonization and consistency of data and statistics for the indicators used to follow up and review the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, within existing resources;

6. *Stresses* that official statistics and data from national statistical systems constitute the basis needed for the global indicator framework, recommends that national statistical systems explore ways to integrate new data sources into their systems to satisfy new data needs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as appropriate, and also stresses the role of national statistical offices as the coordinator of the national statistical system;

7. *Urges* international organizations to base the global review on data produced by national statistical systems and, if specific country data are not available for reliable estimation, to consult with concerned countries to produce and validate modelled estimates before publication, urges that communication and coordination among international organizations be enhanced in order to avoid duplicate reports, ensure consistency of data and reduce response burdens on countries, and urges international organizations to provide the methodologies used to harmonize country data for international comparability and produce estimates through transparent mechanisms;

8. *Stresses* that all activities of the global statistical system must be conducted in full adherence to the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics[2] and Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/6;

9. *Welcomes* the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data, which was launched at the first United Nations World Data Forum, held in Cape Town, South Africa, from 15 to 18 January 2017, and endorsed by the Statistical Commission at its forty-eighth session and which provides the framework for discussion, planning, implementation and evaluation of statistical capacity-building pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

10. *Stresses* the need for the Statistical Commission to inform the discussions at the high-level political forum on sustainable development regarding statistical gaps and capacity-building needs related to the Sustainable Development Goals;

11. *Urges* countries, the United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies, the Secretariat, including the regional commissions, the Bretton Woods institutions, international organizations and bilateral and regional funding agencies to intensify their support for strengthening data collection and statistical capacity-building, including capacity-building that strengthens coordination among national statistical offices, as appropriate and within their mandates, in a coordinated manner that recognizes national priorities and reflects national ownership of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in developing countries, particularly African countries, least

[2] General Assembly resolution 68/261.

developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries, countries in situations of conflict and post-conflict countries, using all available means of support;

12. *Recommends* the present resolution to the General Assembly for adoption.

31st plenary meeting
7 June 2017

Annex

Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.[1]

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure

[1] General Assembly resolution 68/261.

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
	1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
	1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders
	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)
	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme
	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (*a*) in grades 2/3; (*b*) at the end of primary; and (*c*) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex
	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (*a*) literacy and (*b*) numeracy skills, by sex

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (*a*) national education policies; (*b*) curricula; (*c*) teacher education; and (*d*) student assessment
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (*a*) electricity; (*b*) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (*c*) computers for pedagogical purposes; (*d*) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (*e*) basic drinking water; (*f*) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (*g*) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in (*a*) pre-primary; (*b*) primary; (*c*) lower secondary; and (*d*) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (*a*) national parliaments and (*b*) local governments
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.1 (*a*) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (*b*) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100) 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status 8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate 8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 (*a*) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (*b*) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO_2 emission per unit of value added
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination 10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate 11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population 11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 Global food loss index

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement 12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (*a*) national education policies; (*b*) curricula; (*c*) teacher education; and (*d*) student assessment
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move toward more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[a]	
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
	13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula
	13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

[a] Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation[*]	14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries

[*] Taking into account ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate.

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)
	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
	16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	
Finance	
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
Technology	
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation 17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet
Capacity-building	
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries
Trade	
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States
Systemic issues	
Policy and institutional coherence	
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	*Indicators*
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation
Multi-stakeholder partnerships	
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships
Data, monitoring and accountability	
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (*a*) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (*b*) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration